Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1717.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG

West Indian,

Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, sheathed and bolted, 3 years old, sails remarkably well, carries 15 a 1600 barrels—now lying at South-street wharf, ready to load PETER BLIGHT.

march 6. §1w

SALT.

3500 to 4000 bushels of large grained SALT,

From St. Martin's on board the ship Spy, at the Still House wharf—for sale by

Stephen Kingston,
46, Walnut Street.

SAID SHIP

Will sail in a few days

For Savannah in Georgia.—For freight or passage apply as above, or to the Captain on board.

February 27 *eod3t

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

JACOB DEHART, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

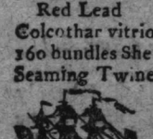
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvas, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

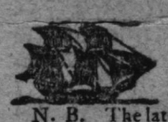
And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine



Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,



Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,
7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 *—2aw6w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 12aw6w.

Will be sold on Wednesday the 21st of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, for cash,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of William Heysham, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the House No. 107, with the Lot on which it stands, a Stable and other improvements. The house is 22 feet front and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house, and 209 feet deep, with a well of water, and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in compleat repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot, and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys a perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry street. Its central position, and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia.

Robert Heysham, or Francis Bowes Sayre, } Acting Executors.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auct'rs.*

N. B. The house will be open two days previous to the sale, for the inspection of those who wish to purchase. march 7—§12st

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

To be Let on the Shares,

A valuable Farm ready stocked,

WITHIN 3½ miles from Philadelphia, on the west side of Schuylkill, and near the turnpike.

It is expected the tenant will find suitable persons to take care of a dairy and attend market, with all other necessary labour.

ALSO, WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, in either case, unless they can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.

march 5. §2w

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat,

Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance stand unrivalled.

N. B. If the above place is not sold before the 20th inst. it will then be rented, for the Summer season only. § march 5.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 §6w

FOR SALE,

The House in Chesnut-street,

NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-street, occupied by the subscriber. Its eligible situation is well known—The rooms are spacious and convenient, and finished in a handsome stile—It has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an Ice House and rain water Cistern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.

For terms apply to

GARRETT COTTRINGER.

march 2. §1w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

march 1. § No. 6, Dock-street.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—12aw5w

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797.

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

march 7. §10t

FOR SALE,

400 barrels BEEF.

Enquire of

George Pennock, or Gid. Hill Wells.

march 8. eotf

To-morrow will be Landed,

From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,

Claret of superior quality, viz.

MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in cases

ALSO,

WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790

FOR SALE BY

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 7. §

NANKEENS.

Ten thousand pieces Nankeens,

FOR SALE on a liberal credit, by

SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 129, Chesnut Street.

march 7 eod6t

To be Sold,

A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jersey. The house has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper story. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl-street, and the same front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The house commands a very pleasant prospect of the river, and of the Borough of Bristol, on the Pennsylvania shore. Immediate possession may be had. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Burlington.

THOMSON NEALE.

Burlington, march 1. *eod2w

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 22w6w

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, Saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26 mth6m

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 116 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m nov. 15.

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives

December 20. §

LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ship Fair American, James Burke, master, from Aux-Cayes, now lying at Bell's wharf,

CONSISTING OF

Molasses, Coffee, Sugar and Dye Wood,

Apply to

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.
5, South Water-street.

3 mo. 6. §1w

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—§1m

*** *Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

march 1. eot1A

For Sale,

BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvas, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 eu&f4w

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 22w2w

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st April next,

The House No. 258 High-street,

At present occupied by P. BUTLER, Esq.

Apply to

Edward Shoemaker,
No. 127, High street.

February 24 eod3w

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of

T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Pattersson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 213, corner of Arch and Front street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov. 18 3tawtf

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emerties
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Russia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Russia Sheeting
200 bolts Russia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Who have on Hand,

1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spanish ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks.
Old Claret in Cases
24 hhds. Coffee just arrived
Best Boston Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A small invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck
Russia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.

March 1. d2w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Doreas
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sillersoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 72 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct 27. §

Three or four Single Gentlemen,

may be accommodated with

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

On reasonable terms, by applying at No. 31, North-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

February 23. eod3t

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *March* 12.

FROM AN EASTERN PAPER.

Seasonable and candid Thoughts on Party.

WHERE there is liberty there will be parties Many persons lament our party divisions, and wish and really seem to hope and expect that we shall soon be agreed, and party in a short time entirely rooted out. But why should we imagine *that* will take place which never *has* been, nor *can* be until man becomes a perfect being, and perhaps never *ought* to be, while government needs to be watched, and liberty is worth watching for?

It is therefore rather unreasonable, if not childish, to lament the existence of party—it is the *lot* of those who are free, and liberty, *even with this blemish*, is a million times better than slavery. Under a despotism, there are no parties

Party is necessary and useful to watch rulers. Power is an edge tool, and would cut and wound the vitals of the public liberty, if party did not keep it harmless in the scabbard. An individual, when wronged, always finds in party, a powerful, active and interested protector. Indeed, without party, as there never *has been* any liberty, it is probable there never *will be*—it would be too much to get rid of both. Nothing less keen and clear-sighted than party, would scrutinize public men and measures as they ought to be.

It is not pretended that party spirit is not an evil; but it has some good tendency and influence.

All parties are not equally similar. Such as go to the very bottom of the principles of our government, and try to dig up the foundation stones, are pestilent. There is a great difference between opposition to the *men and the measures* of a government, and a revolutionary strife against *its being*. Yet such is the object of the anti-federalists. They are not numerous, but they exist. The nature of certain amendments proposed by Virginia, for the constitution is a demonstrative proof of their existence, which is well proved also by other circumstances.

A party subservient to foreign influence, is also uniformly mischievous—*no good can come out of it*—it well deserves the name of *faction*, and is the worst form of the worst thing in the world. The two great parties in our country mutually call each other French and British; and as far as these words of reproach go, they are even.

But the case between the two parties is not quite even. For the French partizans openly avow their love for France; and assert that we are bound in gratitude and justice to make great sacrifices to her cause. It has not yet appeared that any can be, in their opinion *too great*. While France wages a privateering war upon our trade, they justify her; and condemn our own country and government. Many of them even declare, that they would join the French, if they should land here to invade us—which is unjustifiable on every principle.

Those charged with being British partizans, on the contrary, to a man, deny the charge. When Britain so outrageously wronged us in 1794, not one of them justified her.—In case Mr. Jay's treaty had failed, they said we must fight her. They also express their fears of a too close connexion with England, if we should have to fight France.

If, however, any of this last description be really British partizans, they are to be despised and detested. Probably they are few.

Candor also demands the acknowledgment, that many of the persons charged with being too zealous for France, love their own country, and would not knowingly wound its happy constitution. Their infatuation for the *imaginary cause of French liberty* has blinded many very good eyes, and perverted many honest hearts. The honest men of the party, however, will own that they are not in good company, as some of the party are both anti-federal and Frenchified. They ought to turn their backs on such with abhorrence.

The dread of the power of government is called by many a wise jealousy. Fear, however, is a *blind* passion, as well as a strong one. This at least, is clear; the most enlightened classes of our citizens are friends to the government. As they are likely to *see* the danger as soon as others, it is also certain that no class of citizens have *more to lose* by losing such a government as will protect liberty and property. For, let it be observed, that the first and surest sacrifice that arbitrary power is known to require is *property*. The wealthiest and best informed part of our citizens, and probably by far the greatest number, are attached to our constitution and government. If then our government be really progressing towards tyrannny, as its enemies say, the federal supporters of it are in a miserable error; as their interests and wishes are opposed to such a progress; an error that calls for all the pity of the candid among the opposite party, the federalists being those who will suffer first, and suffer most, by the introduction of arbitrary power.—One party or the other is no doubt in such an error. Each really thinks the other is wrong. Now *which* of the two parties is most likely to be mistaken—the wealthy and the learned, the merchants, the clergy, the universities, the governors (except one) senates and majorities of assemblies, from Virginia eastward, who admire and support our government, or the discontented and complaining honest men, few in number; seven eighths of whom are to be found in the cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, who oppose and condemn our public measures?

Let every man, notwithstanding, use all the sense and understanding he has, and forbear to pin his faith blindly on the sleeves of these richand dignified people. But at the same time it is fair and proper to ask him, when he sees such characters opposed to his prejudices, to use all the candor and judgment he possesses, before he allows himself to withdraw his affections and services from the constituted authorities of his own country, and attaches himself to one that insults, plunders and wrongs it.

These facts are mentioned, and these remarks are suggested with a view to abate the mutual bitterness of honest minds on both sides. The writer does not deny for a moment that he is zealously attached to the American constitution and administration. But he has brought into its proper place, as far as he was able, every consideration that will tend to vindicate those who differ from him in opinion.

One remark more should not be forgotten. In a time of danger, and in a threatening crisis of affairs, like the present, honest men of all parties should unite for a time—(and it is only in such a time that parties can unite)—and by leaving the British agents, if any such there be, and the servile tools of France, in a very small minority, and in merited contempt, afford to government at least a *temporary* confidence and aid. The time calls for it—as by the appearance of union among honest citizens, and measures of energy in congress, our peace, our property, and our national independence may *even yet* be preserved.

NEW-YORK: March 5.

At this crisis of our affairs, when it appears probable that, after all our efforts to preserve peace, we shall be driven to an open rupture with France, it is a most consoling consideration, that the differences of opinion in our country are yielding to the pressure of circumstances, and to a conviction of the utter impossibility of maintaining a free government, under the influence of the irreligious and anarchical principles of modern theoretical philosophers. The enthusiasm with which the principles of Rosseau and Godwin have been embraced in France, England and America, is a proof how much more easily men are led by their wishes and their feelings than by judgment and experience. But the terrible disasters that have befallen France, and which threaten this country, have wrought a surprizing change in men's minds on the subject of government. The advocates of pure democracy, of reason and morality, fostered and maintained by education, independent of a religious system, are every where abandoning their belief in those principles, and clinging to ancient institutions for political order and safety. There is even danger the hatred of the schemes of visionary Philosophers, may become too violent, and from a natural vibration of the human mind from one extreme to another, men may lean so much to old habits and opinions, as to discourage attempts at rational improvements

These remarks are the result of careful observation on a late journey from New-York to Boston. A great increase of union in favor of our administration is every where visible; and the foreign nation that attacks the Northern States, will find them *firm* and *unanimous*.

GEORGETOWN, (Potomac) March 6.

This day we record a loss lamented by all George-Town, and which will be lamented by many other places; for he lived in the affectionate regard of a widely extended circle of acquaintance.

On Saturday evening, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, in the 55th year of his age, closed the active and useful life of the good, the just, the generous, the benevolent Colonel WILLIAM DEAKINS.

To those who knew this truly virtuous man, it would be telling a tale long since known, to say, that to every child of distress, he was the father, and to every human being the friend. To those who knew him not, a recital of his genuine worth, would appear fulsome panegyric.

His illness was short—but in the retrospection of such a life as his, nothing could be found to produce a sting. He met death without regret, as he had lived without reproach.

"The finest remembrance of the just
Shall flourish, when he sleeps in dust."

Yesterday the funeral ceremony took place. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Read. The corse moved to the grave, preceded by a masonic procession, and followed by the largest concourse of people ever assembled in this town on a similar occasion.

Subscription Ball.

The last but one.

Mr. Francis respectfully informs the subscribers that the third Ball will be to-morrow evening, the 13th inst.—Lady's tickets, and non-subscribers tickets to be had by applying to Mr. Francis, No. 70 North Eighth Street—or at the Assembly-room, South Fourth Street.

march 12. 2t

Virginia Lands.

On Tuesday the 20th inst. will be sold for Cash, by Public Auction, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

THE following bodies of Land in the State of Virginia, viz.

13,600 Acres situate on the waters of Big Steer Creek.

26,993 Acres on the waters of the Little Kenharva and the west fork of the Monongahela.

50,450 Acres on the waters of Buchannon river.

Particular descriptions of the Lands, and an examination of the titles may be had by applying to

Footman & Co. Auctioneers.

March 12. dt2om

A Wet Nurse wanted,

A healthy Woman, who can be well recommended. Apply at this Office.

march 12. §

A Garden to be let,

FOR a term of years, situate about a mile from the Court-house, contains about two acres of land, it a high state of cultivation. A large green house, is erected on the premises, about forty feet long, with a lodging room, and seed loft above. A considerable quantity of kitchen articles, very regularly disposed of on the spot.

Enquire at 52, South Second street.

march 12. eo3t

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9 fm&wtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

No. 12, Dock Street.

march 1 w&stf

EDWARD DUNANT,

No 149, South Front-street,

Has still remaining of the Cargo of the Johanna, from Malaga,

66 kegs Sun Raisins

91 jars fine Bloom ditto
8 pipes } superior Catalonia Wine
21 hhds. }
Mountain and Malaga Wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks
And a few qr casks fine old Colemenar Wine.

He has also, a few packages of

Calcutta and Madrass Goods,

Consisting of Humhums, Tickeries, PatnaChintz, Bandanna, Pullicat and Barhar Handkerchiefs, Choppa Romals, black and coloured Persians, and black Pepper.

☞ *Wanted*—A Male and Female SERVANT, of unexceptionable characters.

march 1. *3teod

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 3taw6w.

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BOURDEAUX, January, 14.

The Courageoux, cruiser of St. Maloes, has carried into the island of Brehat, the American brig Christiana, from Bremen, loaded with sugar, cotton and indigo. Also, the American brig Fanny and Betsey, with the same cargo.

M. Cabarus, new Spanish ambassador, arrived at Paris a few days ago, and occupies the hotel of the ci-devant Marshal de de Duras.

The rest of the Venetian vessels have been given up to the French, and have sailed for Ancona: thus, that town finds itself, at this moment, deprived of a navy, and the carrying off the immensity of effects, which its arsenals contained, has rendered it impossible for them to form a new one.

The court of Vienna has just declared the Bay de Chiozzi in the bay of Venice a free port; this is the first act of the house of Austria as a maritime power. It is thought, that Buonaparte will not set out for Rastadt before the deputies of the empire shall have received new and full powers more extensive than the former, and which shall permit them to negociate upon the basis of the treaty of Campo Formio.

One of our correspondents at Wesel writes as follows: "We learn this moment (ten at night) that a French commissary has proclaimed in the Prussian provinces on the left bank, that they shall be united to France. In my next, I shall be able to give you further information."

The citizen Leonard Bourdon is sent to Hamburgh, with a political and financial mission, as much to examine our commercial relations at that port, and the Belgic ports in general, as to aid the proscription, that the directory has resolved to make general, on the actual government of England.

General Joubart is named as commander in chief of our *troops* in Holland.

BASLE, December 26.

The diet of Arau, which will, doubtless, be remarkable in the Helvetic annals, and which has already fixed the general attention, will open on the 28th December. It is not yet known, whether a deputy of France will not assist, as heretofore: the secretary of the ambassador of that power has been present at the ordinary diets of Freenfeld.

PARIS, January 8.

The greatest care has been taken by government, to prevent the secret relative to the operation on English goods, from being divulged before its execution. Every municipality in the republic had received sealed bundles, with orders not to open them until the 15th in the morning, in the presence of the justices of peace, commissioners of the police, &c.

We are yet ignorant of all the particulars respecting the seizures which have been made; we can only declare, that, in general, they have been considerable, in various magazines of the streets of Luxembourg, of the Palace Egalite, those of St. Dennis, &c. &c. The astonishment will cease, when we consider that the law of the 10th Brumaire, was considered as delusive, and when we call to mind that it strikes the following objects:

1. All kinds of cotton velvets; all stuffs and woolen cloths, whether made of cotton or hair, wholly or mixed; all quiltings, dimities, nonkincts, and muslins, spun woolens and cottons, and English carpets.

2. All kinds of hosiery, cotton, wool, or mixed.

3. Buttons of all kinds.

4. Every kind of plated ware, hard ware, cutlery, clock work, and other iron, steel, pewter, copper, brass, cast iron, sheet iron, tin and other metals, polished or rough, pure or mixed.

5. Leather, tanned, curried or prepared, worked or not worked; carriages put together or in piece, harness and every other saddlery article.

6. Ribbons, hats, gauzes, shawls, known to be English.

7. All sorts of skins for gloves, breeches or waistcoats, all those articles, when manufactured.

8. All kinds of glass and chrystal ware, besides watch glasses, spectacle glasses, &c.

9. All sugar refined, both in loaves and powder.

10. All sorts of earthen ware, known by the name of English ware.

The law will have every one, who infringes it, be presented before a correctional police tribunal. Besides the confiscations of the goods seized, the delinquent shall be condemned to a three fold fine, and to an imprisonment, that shall not be less than five days, nor exceed five months. The confiscation shall be pronounced for the benefit of the captors, or any persons who shall have favoured the confiscation.

On the day when a search was made of English goods, J. Aymer, frightened at the military preparation, which was made on the occasion, wishing to leave Paris, was known and seized at the barriers.

The English goods confiscated the last *search* made at Paris, are estimated at nearly three millions. Although it be known that one of the best means of reducing our tenacious enemy is to prevent the circulation of its goods, yet we cannot avoid wishing that the measures taken for that end be such as rather to prevent their introduction, than to seize them when they are introduced. Besides the inconveniences resulting from the inquisitorial visits, which are necessary, it is evident that the hurt falls more immediately on our citizens, than on our enemy, who has received the price of those goods.

MILAN, November 9.

Gen. Buonaparte quitted Milan yesterday morning to go and preside over the French legation at the congress at Rastadt. Before setting off, he sent to the directory, at Paris, the colours of the army of Italy, which will be presented by Gen. Joubert. There is upon the face of it, 'a grateful country to the army of Italy.' On the other side, are the names of all the battles fought, and places taken, by the army of Italy. Among other inscriptions we remark the following:—"150,000 prisoners, 170 standards, 550 pieces of ordnance, 600 field pieces, 5 equipages de pont, 9 ships of the line of 64 guns, 12 frigates of 32, 12 corvettes, 18 gallies; armistice with the duke of Parma, armistice with the duke of Modena, armistice with the king of Naples, armistice with the pope, preliminaries of Leoben, convention of Montebello, with the republic of Genoa, treaty of peace with the emperor at Campo Formio—Gave liberty to the people of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, Massa Carrara, Romagna, Lombardy, Mantua, Brescia, Bergamo, Crema; a part of the Veronese, Chiavenne, Bormio, and Valteline; to the people of Genoa to the imperial fiefs, to the people of the departments of Corcyre, of the Egean sea and Ithaca. Sent to Paris all the master pieces of Michel-Ange, Guerchin, Titien, Paul Veronese, Correge, Albani, the Carraches, Raphael, Leonard de Vinci, &c.

Buonaparte has promised, in Italy, 1000 sequins for the best funeral song in memory of Hoche.

PARIS, Jan. 6.

We learn from Brussels, that letters received there the 12th Nivose, from Coblentz inform, that general Hardy presented himself before the fortress of Ehrenbriesten, and that he signified to col. Faber, the commandant, that unless it was delivered up, he should be obliged to attack it with all his force. The latter gave an evasive answer, at the same time demanding a short delay, that he might receive instructions from the elector of Treves, to whom the place belongs. In the mean time, batteries are raised on both sides of the Rhine, and Ehrenbreisten is completely blockaded.

The English fleet which left Lisbon the 1st of November for Gibraltar, laden with provisions and every kind of warlike stores, convoyed by the frigates Andromache and Alcemene, arrived in the Bay of Gibraltar where it was attacked by twenty three Spanish gun-boats from Algeziras. The Prince William, a transport, commanded by capt. Smith, and the Tartarus, of London, were taken after a long and obstinate battle, in which capt. Smith lost his life. This accident was owing to a sudden calm. The rest of the English fleet, consisting of more than twenty vessels, got safe into port.

Poultier (a Journalist) is astonished at the silence which government keeps on the subject of the conspiracy discovered the 4th of December last. The minister of Police has made a long report on the subject, from which it is concluded, that fresh agents employed by Louis XVIII. were to have used their utmost efforts at the next elections that none might be sent to the legislative assembly, but true and known royalists. Eighty persons have been arrested, adds Poultier, in consequence of this discovery. A message was to have been sent to the Council of Five Hundred, relative to this affair; but it seems that some weighty reasons have determined the Directory to suspend the publication of the particulars of this dark business.

We hear from Brussels, that all the troops which were to have marched to join the army of England, have received counter orders.

English contraband goods to the amount of thirty millions of Livres, have lately been seized on the Lake of Geneva.

They write from Stutgarde, of the 23d December, that his royal highness Frederick Eugene, the reigning duke of Wurtemberg, died that night with an attack of the apoplexy.

Thilorier, who had promised shortly to publish his plan for effecting a descent upon England, has just informed the public, that having communicated it to the government, he has been desired to keep it secret.

ROUEN, Jan. 2.

We can now announce the certainty of the arrest of Chevalier d'Aranjo, the Portuguese ambassador, who remained at Paris after the order for his departure, given him in consequence of his court having refused to ratify the Treaty which had been concluded between its plenipotentiary and the French republic.

Aranjo was sent to the temple, and seals placed upon his papers. It appears that this ambassador, who was formerly viewed in a favorable light, has been the dupe of one Wiscovich, a well known intriguer, now in arrest. This Wiscovich always used to pay great court to foreign envoys, from whom he drew large sums of money, by making them believe, that he could warp certain members of the government. M. d'Aranjo deceived and abused by this fellow, it is said, wrote home, that with a million more he could obtain from certain directors, advantageous conditions for the treaty of peace with Portugal. The affair of M. Quirini is somewhat similar, except that the latter does not merit as much indulgence as M. d'Aranjo, to whose principles and morality we cannot but do justice. However, it is an happy circumstance it is discovered, that M. Wiscovich, who was extremely intimate with several representatives of the people, did not confine himself to matters of this kind only, but was also concerned in the royalist conspiracies. He is strongly suspected to be an agent of Pitt.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, March 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

[By a little exertion, we have been enabled to procure London papers to the 13th January, *five* days later than was announced on Saturday—They contain, beside the general information, which follows, the lengthy speeches of members of the Commons, on the *new assessed triple Tax-Bill*, the objects of which are Houses Servants, Shops, Watches, Dogs, and other luxuries. They do not affect the Land or Malt-Taxes, Duties of Excise, Impost, &c. On this measure the minister was completely triumphant.—From a view of these prints it appears, that vigor and energy have possessed the councils of the King; that an order, issued by his Majesty, for his officers and soldiers joining their respective regiments, was obeyed with the greatest alacrity and promptitude; that the utmost expedition is used in equipping and manning the fleets, and that from the great naval armament, already prepared, and the loyalty of the sailors, the national spirit is much elevated; many patriotic offers are made to the government, among others Lady Cavendish makes a donation of 16,000l. 228 general promotions have been made; an Ambassador extra is appointed to compliment his Prussian Majesty on his accession to the throne, equally sanguine with the French Directory, who is empowered to offer the money ond alliance of a nation, of established and known laws.]

[Boston Price Cur.]

ROME, December 9.

On intelligence being received of the surrender of the fortress of St. Leon, the cardinal Secretary of the State repaired to the French ambassador Buonaparte, and afterwards to the Pope. His holiness immediately signed, in due form, an acknowledgement of the Cisalpine Republic. The chevalier Bussy was appointed charge d'affaires from the holy See, to the Cisalpine Republic, and set out the same night for Milan. A cabinet courier, and another from the minister Buonaparte, were likewise sent off. The latter had two letters—one for the commander of the Cisalpine army, and the other for the Cisalpine Directory.

CHARLSRUHE, December 25.

All the particular envoys of those states of the empire, which have territory on the left bank of the Rhine, have given memorials to the deputation of the empire, relative to the prevention of the republicanizing of those countries. The Palatinate, Spires, Hesse Darmstadt, Triers, Cologne, Essen, and Thorn, have especially remonstrated on this subject.

HAMBURGH, December 12.

On Friday last an event of considerable importance for this city took place. The Prussian minister notified to a deputation of the Senate, that his Prussian majesty would not seize the hanse towns of Hamburgh, Bremen and Lubeck, as had been proposed to him, in order to indemnify himself for his losses in Germany, and to shut up against the English the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser.

His Russian majesty presented the prince of Conde on his arrival at Petersburg with the order of St. Andrews, the order of the knights of Malta in Poland, and a magnificent palace in Petersburg, completely furnished.

PARIS, December 28.

Letters from Berne of the 16th ult. state that they had in the night of the 14th, received intelligence that a column of 15,000 Frenchmen were on their way towards Switzerland, on the side of Porentruy. Every thing announces that the object of this movement was to take possession of Ergueil, and the valley of Muerster, a country in part subject to the bishoprick of Basle, and which it was supposed was ceded to France by some secret articles of the peace of Campo Formio. The secret council and the council of war were immediately assembled, and couriers sent to all the cantons. In the morning an extraordinary sitting of the council of Two Hundred took place, in which after great debate, it was decreed, that 20,000 men should hold themselves in readiness, to march on the first signal. All the signals were ordered to be in readiness, that in case of necessity the levy in a mass of the inhabitants might take place with the greatest promptitude; in short, a proclamation is to be addressed, as well to the German country, as to the Pays de Vaud. It is said that they will promise to re-establish this last country in its antient rights. The state of Switzerland is at this moment critical.

PROCLAMATION

Of the French directory to the French people.

"*Paris the 17th Nivose (Jan. 6.)*

"CITIZENS,

"The legislative body has just solemnly sanctioned the patriotic offering made to the directory by the merchants of Paris, by publishing the law requesting the English loan; the executive directory will now recall to your mind the motives that must give you all an interest in the success in this measure.

"Citizens, conquerors of Europe, you have none but one enemy, who lords it over the seas, and intends to exclude you from them.

"The agriculture, the commerce, and the industry of France, every thing is bound down and shackled by the English fleet, which blocks up your ports.

"But it more peculiarly belongs to you, French merchants, manufacturers, and ship owners, to second with all your zeal the example that has been set to you by the commercial interest of Paris. Have you listened to the minister of Great Britain, who informs you with the most insulting ostentation, that the English commerce is to that of France as 18 to 2; that the imports and exports do not amount in France to more than 400 millions, and that in England they amount to more than seven milliards French! Have you a moment to lose in baffling those calculations of English avidity?

"France has been obliged to make a temporary sacrifice of her credit to the success of the war. But now victory ought to repay its sacrifices, and at the same time secure to it that portion of metallic wealth, and that rank which the nature and extent of its territory, its population, its coasts and its rivers, challenge and mark out to it among the commercial powers. On this, worthy merchants, you ought seriously to reflect. The national credit should be the great foundation of your wealth. You see the activity of government in prohibiting all English merchandize, while it is equally anxious to open new outlets for the produce of French industry. The cause we refer you to, is your own. Whatever exertion you may make for the success of the war, you will have made for yourselves—for the prosperity of your manufactures; and for that of the interest of your families; and for that of your posterity.

Citizens of every calling, reflect on the important consequences which must result from the effort which you are about to exert in order to humble and punish the pride of the cabinet of London. For more than a century, England has not ceased to disturb the tranquility of Europe; her restless and unrelenting ambition has been ever vexing and turmoiling the continent, from which she imagined herself to be invincibly separated. Frenchmen, it is your duty to teach that Island, that notwithstanding its insular situation, it is by no means inaccessible, and that you may carry back into its bosom the calamities which it has brought home to your fire-sides. England once disarmed and vanquished, a perpetual peace is from that instant established, and the balance of Europe settled on a permanent basis; for the French republic, too strong to be attacked, will feel no motive to attack, her greatness will set her above the flights of

ambition, and she will feel no desire of transgressing her own limits.

"Your success may, therefore, be ensured. Vanquish the English, and you bestow peace on yourselves and on your posterity; you communicate its blessings to the whole human race. Your battles are the last that it shall be necessary to fight. With you military glory shall make its stand, and even future ages shall not produce any rivals of the heroes of France.

"But it is not enough to talk to you of glory. The French revolution, disturbed from its course by such numberless obstacles of every kind, will now be anxious to return towards its source—it ought never to be forgotten, that philosophy was its principle, liberty its object, and above all, that its defenders took up arms for the happiness of nations. Frenchmen, it is your ambition to overthrow the dominion of the English cabinet; but it is by no means your wish to enslave the English people. After the unchecked success of the republican arms, that people will owe you the obligation of having rescued them from the weight of enormous taxes which oppress their towns and villages. England shall no longer behold 18,000 soldiers, 18,000 foreigners, to traverse the ocean to threaten her inhabitants with an immediate servitude. Her king, by the combination of insulting tyranny, shall no longer compel her to defray the expences of these mercenaries who are paid to enslave her—who would believe it? Eighty millions of French livres have been thrown into the private coffers of George III. to indemnify him, as elector of Hanover, for the expences attending the Hanoverians, who he keeps in pay to maintain his despotism over his own British subjects.

"Hasten therefore, citizens. to vindicate the freedom of that nation, whom you separate from the hatred which is due to her oppressors. Let the French, ever loyal and and ever invincible, approve themselves in England both the oppressors of the ministry and the saviours of its citizens—The conquerors of the court and the deliverers of the people!

"Be assured too, that Englishmen, restored to freedom, will hasten to sue for a glorious peace. The English themselves compare the machiavelism of their government with the good faith of France, They themselves have admired the moderation of the French republic in the treaty with Austria. They know that in this contest which their government compels you to renew, whatever may be the event, all the decisive chances are against England. If France is victorious in the first attack, the government of Great-Britain will tumble to pieces under the weight of an immense debt. If any reverses retard your success, the English must have seen that nothing can damp your courage, and nothing weary your perseverance. The more the efforts of the French are prolonged, the more the debt of indemnification will augment, and Europe knows that this debt will be discharged sooner or later.

"What has been the consequence of that formidable league which the cabinet of St. James's had organized against you at Pilnitz?

"They compelled you to fight for your independence; you have conquered Belgium. They disputed the possession of Belgium. In defending Lombardy you restored to France the boundary of the Rhine. The war against you began in 1792, forty leagues from Paris; you put an end to it in 1797, thirty leagues from Vienna. Every obstacle opposed to peace has only given the signal of new victories. O, Frenchmen, of all parties, the English have done you most evil. Their cabinet has excited your internal discords. It was it which roused Europe against you. It was the Cabinet of St. James's that armed you against one another. Turn your arms against it—unite march to London. There you will extirpate the causes of all your calamities You will find at London the advantages of external peace and the end of your troubles. Having no longer any enemies to conquer you will think only of founding the republic upon repose and happiness.

"You have traversed a long career, and attained your object. Already many concurring presentiments announce victory.—The power of enthusiasm has no limits in France. In order to presage your success, measure only your will. Your enemies have but one hope, and that is, in influencing your opinions, if they can, in discouraging and disuniting you. It is in your own minds that they wish to combat you; on any other ground you need not fear them. Prove by the effect, that you have but one sentiment that every one for himself is anxious to contribute to the great national work; that every one, according to his resources, interests himself in the proposed loan. Let your promptitude to accomplish this object be the omen and the image of the terrible rapidity with which the expedition must be conducted, and be assured, that at the very news of this unanimous movement, the cabinet of London, will already be vanquished.

(Signed) "P. BARRAS, President.
"LAGARDE, Secretary."

—

PLAN OF A LOAN
FOR DEFRAYING THE EXPENCE OF A
DESCENT ON ENGLAND.

1. To open a loan for 80 millions, divided into 80,000 shares of 1000 livres each, payable to the bearer, and numbered from one to 80,000.

2. Shares of 1000 livres may be divided into two parts under the same number.

3. Twenty dividends to be attached to each, with an interest of 25 livres each, payable every six months, from the 1st of Messidor next.

4. All the holders of shares to draw every year the premium which shall accrue to them.

5. The lenders may advance one half of their instalments in inscriptions, *du tiers consolide;* the other half must be paid in money, one fourth specie, and three-fourths in bills.

6. One-tenth of the Loan to be repaid yearly by a lottery.

7. The reimbursement of the capital of the Loan, and the payment of the interest, to be further secured upon the produce of the posts.

8. One-twentieth part of the sums advanced may be acquitted by the Maritime Prizes taken from the English.

9. The names of the lenders shall be honorably inscribed in the Archives of the legislative body.

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The search after English goods produced the discovery of *Job Ayme*, the late Deputy condemned to transportation. He was at the Barrier, on the point of leaving Paris. This counter revolutionary chief of the South will now be conducted to Rochfort.

The minister of foreign affairs, *Talleyrand Perigord*, a few days ago gave a grand supper, with a ball, to general Buonaparte and his Lady, to which more than 4 0 persons were invited. The circular invitation contained the following passage: "you will, I am sure, see the propriety of renouncing every species of dress composed of English manufactures."

The administration of the department of the Seine has ordered the street of Chantereine, in which Buonaparte resides, to be called la rue de la Victoire

The French government have formed a plan to join the Scheldt to to the Meuse and the Rhine by a superb canal.

"It is remarkable, (says one of our Journalists) that when Buonaparte set down to table at the banquet of the museum, he caused the dishes, plates and glasses to be immediately changed."

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The intelligence from Rastadt, dated on the 27th ult. Count Metternish had delivered in a note to the French Penipotentiaries remonstrating on the Infraction of the line of Neutrality, and on the occupation of Mentz; to which the French had returned no answer.

From the same place, we learn, that the king of Prussia had communicated to the Northern Circle of the empire, an assurance which he had received from the French, that they would attempt no expedition, against the northern part of Germany; the French envoys had likewise repeated to the Deputies of several states of the empire, that they would undertake no expedition against Hanover.

The Countess of Litchneau is detained at Potsdam with all her suite, They have found, in the house of this favorite, to the amount of 800,000 florins in bank bills of Holland; 300,000 rix-dollars in English bills: 66,000 rix-dollars in Dutch Money; 30,000 rix-dollars in jewels; upon her person, the famous diamond of Frederick the great, which has been valued at 198,000 rix-dollars; the porte feuille of the king; the letters of Mr. Pitt, of Bengut, and of Bedeboroska, seventeen chests which belonged to her, were seized on the frontiers of Saxony. January 13.

There is to be a grand fast throughout Great-Britain next month, to implore the divine protection, and success to his majesty's arms.

ADMIRAL DE WINTER.

Extract from Admiral de Winter's Speech on his public entry at Amsterdam on the 7th of December.

"*Citizen Councellors and Fellow Burghers.*

"It is with the most grateful acknowledgements I receive your congratulations; and I rejoice in the consolatory satisfaction to find myself once more in the territory of my native country, and again to reside in the midst of my worthy fellow citizens.—The fortune of War formerly forced me for a while to live abroad, and being since for the first time, vanquished by the enemy I have experienced a second state of exile. Mortifying to the feelings of a man who loves his country, the satisfactory treatment I met with on the part of the enemy, the English, and by the humane and faithful support and assistance they evinced towards my worthy countrymen and Fellow sufferers, whose blood flowed like torrents in their country's cause, have confiderably softened the horrors of my situation—nay, worthy Burghers! I must not conceal from you, that the noble liberality of the English nation since this bloody contest, justly entitles them to your admiration."

BALTIMORE, March 8

The following is a translation of VICTOR HUGUES's Proclamation.

The special agents of the Directory of the French republic to the Windward Island, on a report that has been made to them, that on the first Pluviose (Jan. 20) the day before the celebration of the anniversary of the punishment of the last king of the French (being Sunday) several American captains met to deliberate, whether they should not appear to participate in the rejoicing, if they should hoist their colours as usual, and that the greater number, reluctant to such discussions, withdrew—

Further, on the report of the major of the navy, who having observed several American vessels without their colours on the 2d Pluviose, he addressed capt. Nicholson of the ship Charles of Baltimore, William Gordon, supercargo, they answered insolently, that they were not indebted to the French republic, nor to our government, but to the king of France, whom we had murdered; and that they were of the party of Messrs. JOHN ADAMS and JOHN JAY, who governed their country; adding a thousand other impertinences which they had uttered and approbated the day before at the meeting—

Considering, that since the conquest of the colony from the English, the Americans have been put on the same footing as the French, and have fully enjoyed the same liberty of selling, purchasing and travelling without being liable to any duties or searching whatever—privileges which they owe to none but republican munificence—

Considering, that the government, without wishing to oblige Americans to participate in their republican feasts, has on the contrary, every year given orders to the men of war and public functionaries to concur in the celebration of the epoch of their independence—

Considering, that foreigners are bound by the police and laws of the country they frequent; and that the words and behaviour of Captains, Nicholson, of the ship Charles of Baltimore, William Gordon, supercargo; Low, of the schooner Deborah, of Boston; Eltin, of the schooner Goliah, of New-York; Roberts, of the brig Hazard, of Boston; Oaks, of the schooner Adventure, of Glocester, are criminal, and done in contempt of the government of the port wherein they are received, and by whom are protected while they stay—

Considering, finally, that such an offence is not to be left unpunished, and desirous to prevent the penalty from falling on the owners, and to strike the offenders in the most sensible manner—

Resolve, That captains (as before mentioned) shall personally pay as a fine into the hands of the municipal administration of the Port of Liberty, a sum equal to the duties which their ships and cargoes were liable to pay under the reign of the last KING OF FRANCE, before the foundation of the republic; and that the funds proceeding from these fines shall be applied only to the relief of such Americans as having been pressed by the English, come daily to our coasts in frail boats at the risk and peril of their lives, and also to individuals of the same nation, whom the barbarity and cupidity of captains have induced them to abandon ashore, being sick and without assistance, and thus left in the hospitals at the charge of the republic.

Resolve further, That the present ARRETTE shall be printed in French and English, to the number of 3000 copies, at the expence of the said captains, and that it shall be posted up, distributed in the department, and sent by every opportunity to the continent of America.

And, considering that the colony is declared in a state of siege, they enjoin on the general commander in chief and on the municipal administration, to cause the present to be executed and to give an account thereof.

Port of Liberty, the 8th of Pluviose, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUES & LEBAS.
ANDRE, Secretary General of Agency.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *March* 12.

The following paragraph which appeared in the Aurora of the 6th instant, is evidently the production of a bitter enemy to the honor and independence of the United States. No American can be the author, it is the work of some *imported* felon; for all the *native* jacobins in the Union do not collectively, possess sufficient brass, to to have composed and published so many falsehoods in the same compass.

"From the beginning of the present war down to this time, the conduct of our executive has been a series of ill offices towards France. It was not sufficient to reject her advances for a closer union. The declining of such a scheme was proper, perhaps or otherwise. But for the bare proposal, France and her ambassadors have been loaded with as many reproachful paragraphs, essays and letters, as would fill Johnson's folio dictionary. To these, the virulent letter from Pickering to Charles Pinckney and the inflammatory correspondence of Pinckney himself, printed by Congress last summer, we may, in a great measure, ascribe the marked contempt, in which the American envoys have been held at Paris."

Scotland take back thy gallows son,
And let the halter have its own;
On prior right, Bache can't refuse
His lying cat'rer to the noose—
For at a very mod'rate price,
His place is filled in a trice;
And if no better, faction's den holds,
Take Tenny C——, or doctor R——.

—

MR. FENNO,

Please to publish the following fact in your next:—

On Saturday last a poor man returning from market, had the misfortune of getting his cart stalled on the Germantown road, and endeavoring to extricate it, sunk himself so deep in the mire as to stick fast; in attempting to use his arms for his relief, they also sunk in so deep as to be useless—In this helpless, distressing situation he fell, and no doubt would have perished, but for the timely assistance (which was with great difficulty afforded) of some humane persons passing by.

—

ERRATA.

In the piece signed "INDIGENOUS" published in Saturday's Gazette, first line, last paragraph, for doctrines—read *destiny*.

☞ "MILO" is unavoidably omitted till to-morrow.

—

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1798.

Six Per Cent.	16/9
Three per Cent.	10/3
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9
BANK United States,	21 per cent.
—— Pennsylvania	23 per cent.
—— North America,	50 per cent.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	30
——————N. A. shares	45 per cent.

MR. FENNO,

Public notice has been given by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, that the act of congress laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper, is to be in force from and after the first day of July ensuing, and that amongst a variety of enumerated articles, there will be levied and collected for, any Protest or other notarial act, a duty of twenty-five cents: and as congress have a supplement to the said act under consideration, permit me to state a fact and an observation resulting therefrom which have undoubtedly escaped their notice, That is, a great variety of affidavits and certificates which are administered and attested by the Notaries public, in the several states, and are of course denominated notarial acts, are also administered and attested by the judges of the supreme and other courts, mayors, aldermen and justices of the peace, but do not come under that denomination, and therefore no duty can be levied or collected for the same: In consequence whereof, it is naturally to be presumed, that unless an alteration is made, the business of the former will in future considerably decrease, that of the latter will of course proportionably increase, and that the contemplated revenue will thereby be greatly diminished.

A friend to Government as well as equal justice.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		DAYS
Ship Tennessee, Smith,	Hamburg via Havre	63
Active, Rose,	Norfolk	3
United States brig Sophia, Maley,	N. York	3
Brig Maria, Sherer,	Charleston	9
Schr. Maria, Smith,	Porto Rico	21
Favorite, Shaw,	Charleston	13
Eliza, Little,	New-York	4
Maria Matilda, Moore,	Havannah	14
Sloop Millriver, Shockly,	New-Providence	11
Mary & Sally, Bradford,	Passimaquody	10
Elizabeth, Ryan,	Newburyport	1
Sally, Potter,	Norfolk	4
Friendship, Whiting,	New-York	4
Fox, Norton,	New-Bedford	6
CLEARED.		
Ship Old Tom, M'Keown,	Londonderry	
Gen. Washington, M'Kasky	do.	
Fair American, Treadwell,	New-York	
Brig Sally, Dosson,	Isle of France	
Clarissa, Nichols,	Curracoa & Aux-Cayes	
William, Goe,	Antigua	
Schr. Little Fanny, Fosdick,	St. Thomas's	
Peggy, Whelan,	St. Domingo	
Delight, Dana,	Port-au-Prince	
Ranger, Andrews,	Boston	
Katy, Trefethen,	Portsmouth	
Sea Flower, Man,	Frederiksburgh	
Sloop Brilliant, Watson,	North Carolina	

Arrived, sloop Sally and Jane from the Havanna (via Norfolk 4 days.) The day after leaving the Havanna, was boarded by the privateer Lark, of New-Providence and after examination, allowed to proceed.

Schr. Elizabeth, capt. Skinner, one of the fleet from Port-au-Prince is lost on cape Henlopen—cargo damaged and saved.

The ship Voltaire, Bowen, from hence has arrived at Hamburgh in 29 days.

The Resolution of 74—Asia 64—Assistance 50—Topaze 36—and Lynx of 24 guns, British ships of war, lay in Hampton roads the 4th inst.

Capt. Moore informs, that he left at the Havanna the 24th ult. the ship Harry, Ehrustroon of this port from Gonaives—Schr. Hector,——, do. Slooop Mary, Gamble, do. to sail in 4 days. the Brig Susannah, Lewis, of and for this port sailed the day before the Maria Matilda.

Capt. Smith of the Schr. Maria, from Porto-Rico, spoke Feb. 25. lat. 30. 37. long. 69. 50. the ship Caroline, Rush, of Charleston, out 34 days from the Havanna to Turks-Island—March 4th spoke the Schr. Betsey; out 14 days from Gonaives to New-York.

Capt. Smith, of the Tennessee from Havre, spoke the 25th January, the brig Washington, from Bordeaux to New-York, out 17 days February 23. lat. 38. long. 63, the schooner Polly. out 6 days from Newburyport for Cadiz, had sprung a leak, thrown their deck load of lumber overboard and were then bearing away for Gaudaloupe March, lat. 37. long 61, a Danish brig, out 62 days from St. Ubes to Baltimore.

Capt. Maley, of the United States brig Sophia, 3 days from New-York, informs that on Friday last, about noon, he saw near twenty sail of vessels, several of them square rigged; apparently standing in for the Capes of Delaware—Also that a few days since, a French privateer was lost on Hatteras, and that part of the crew had arrived in New-York.

Capt. Porter of the sloop Sally 4 days from Norfolk, informs that he spoke yesterday under cape May, the schr. Mary,——, from Surinam.

Schr. Orion, Pryor, from Aux-Cayes; Betsey, Tice, Alexandria; Betsey,——, Norfolk—are below.

Letters sent from hence to Liverpool by the Clothier, were received about the 1st of January.

Arrived on Saturday, the Revenue cutter, capt. Roach, which vessel has been down the river and bay, with several gentlemen, for the purpose of examining into the state of the several piers therein.

The brig Pilgrim of New-York is taken and carried into New-Providence.

—

BALTIMORE, March 9.

Arrived on Thursday evening, brig Mercury, captain Lee, 10 weeks from Rotterdam, and seven from the Lizard. Capt. Lee has favoured us with the following:

On the 23d of December sailed from Rotterdam, in company with the schooner Catharine, capt. Cox, of Marblehead, bound to Boston. On the 29th of December, parted company in the channel, in a heavy gale from the westward. When capt. Lee, sailed capt. Parker, of the ship Sidney, of Baltimore, bound to Liverpool, capt. Everly of the ship Liberty. Alexandria, bound to ditto capt. Black, of the ship Alexandria, bound to St. Ubes, all left Rotterdam to go to their ships lying at Helvoetsluys.

Left at Rotterdam, ship Thomas, of Portland, capt. Dyer; ship Hancock, of Boston, capt. Heives; brig ——, capt. Story of Newburyport; and a brig belonging to Philadelphia, just arrived, name unknown.

Just before capt. L. sailed, arrived ship Thomas, last from Shields, (England.) On the 30th December spoke the ship Union, of Baltimore, capt. James Porter, in distress, having lost his mainmast last from Hamburg, bound to Baltimore, but then bore away for the Texel.

February 3, in lat. 23, 00, N. and long. 33, 00, west, was boarded by a Portuguese 64 gun ship, from the Brazils, bound to Lisbon; after over-hauling our papers and searching the hold told us we might proceed.

Feb. 5, in lat. 22, 30, N. and long. 36 30, west, fell in with a fleet of seventeen sail at six A. M. was boarded by a boat from one of them; it was an armed ship called the Union, and belonging to Bristol, last from Cork, bound to St. Vincents: They all sailed from Cork the 10th of January, with convoy with about 150 sail more, but got dispersed the 17th of January, in a very heavy gale of wind.

Feb. 18, in lat. 23, 04, N. and long. 62, 00, west, spoke brigantine Hannah, of Newburyport, from Boston, bound to Curracoa, out 20 days.

Feb. 24. in lat. 28, 10, N. and long. 69, 10, west, spoke the ship Carrollton, of Charleston, from the Havannah, bound to St. Thomas's, out 28 days.

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information at Havre, to his friend in this city, dated,

Havre, Jan. 9, 1798.

"The next material thing to acquaint you of is, that the war is still likely to rage with England—that a descent on that country is resolved on, and will be attempted in a manner to astonish the world—and that our commissioners have not, "nor will not" do any thing with this government, which I have by letter from general Pinckney, of the 4th inst. from Paris. You will of course conclude, that there will be no more security for our flag; and this idea I beg most seriously to impress on your mind as a fact not to be misconceived by the meanest capacity. There was a proposition made a few days ago by the directory to the councils for a law to capture "all neutrals" on which shall be found any article the growth, produce, or manufactures of England, or any of her dependencies, and I have little doubt but it will take effect."

"The Prussian minister also late announced to the Senate of Hamburgh, that the king, his master, in consequence of the late changes and arrangements made in the Germanic empire, would take possession of that city, with the consent of this republic.—This news, however is not public, but I believe it to be true."

NEW-THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, *March* 12,
Will be presented, the Historical Play of
COLUMBUS;
Or, A World Discovered.
With the Comic Opera of
The SPOIL'D CHILD.

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
26 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
march 12. 5

Landing from on board the ship
Tennessee, Capt. Smith, from Hamburg,
And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,
325 pieces Quadruples Silesias
400 do. Platillas
100 do Creas
52 do. do. à la Morlaix
100 do. Dowlas
20 do. red striped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingas
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs
Eric & Lewis Bollmann,
123, South Third street.
ALSO, ON HAND,
A case of printed Muslins and Calicoes
march 12. 58t

For Boston,

The Ship
COMMERCE,
Richard Waistcoat, *Master.*
To sail in a few days.
Any freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or passage, apply to the Captain, or to
Isaac Harvey, jun.
5, South Water-street.
march 12. 5tw

Hibernian Society.

A Special meeting of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland, will be held at Mr. M'Shane's, Third-street, on Friday next, the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Society, will be held at the same place on Saturday the 17th inst. at one o'clock P. M.

Dinner will be on the table at half after three.

Those who intend to dine with the Society, are requested to send their names to Mr. M'Shane, on or before Friday next.

MATTHEW CAREY, *Secretary.*
march 12. d5t

The Creditors of the late Mr.
John Gould
Are requested to meet at the house of William Smith, Walnut near Front street, on Thursday the 16th inst at 6 o'clock in the evening.
March 12. 4t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN purſuance of the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act paſſed on the fifteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act to poſtpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties impoſed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the firſt day of July enſuing, the ſeveral Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every ſkin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any or either of the inſtruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls.
Any Certificate of Naturalization.	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admiſſion, enrolment or regiſtry of any Counſellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the ſaid Offices, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Reſpondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other teſtimentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further ſum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any Policy of Inſurance or inſtrument in nature thereof, on any ſhip, veſſel or goods inſured from one diſtrict to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the ſum for which Inſurance is made ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any Court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the Clerk of ſuch Court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States or ſome particular ſtate,		50	
Any Bond, bill ſingle or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		50	
And if above one thouſand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforeſaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		20	
If above one thouſand dollars,		30	
Any Notes iſſued by the banks now eſtabliſhed, or that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid Banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch Banks, to their Stockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,		6	
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Proteſt or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military ſervices performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Cuſtoms or duties, for leſs than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thouſand dollars,	2		
For more than two thouſand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law, (except in caſes of goods and chattels diſtrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Inſurance Company, of a ſhare in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforeſaid will be collected and received by the Supervifors, Inſpectors and other Officers of Inſpection, in the ſeveral Diſtricts, Surveys and Diviſions of the United States, and by ſuch other perſons as ſhall from to time be ſpecially appointed and employed by the Supervifors of Diſtricts for that purpoſe.

III.

The Supervifors of the ſeveral Diſtricts will, prior to the firſt day of July enſuing, and as ſoon as may be practicable, mark or ſtamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the ſaid duties; Or ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates preſcribed by law, by application to any Supervifor, Inſpector, Officer of Inſpection, or other perſon appointed for the diſtribution of Stamps, by the Supervifors of Diſtricts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

March 10.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM FLEEWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Adminiſtr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. }
January 4. dtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia.

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE.

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one huudred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and area very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

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And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia.

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Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr, David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. cotf

782

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks. bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendancy, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditiont are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The Inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſes than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force, or by reaſon of any civil commotion; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount: One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to *Houſes and other Buildings*,

1ſt. The ſite and poſition; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials; how ſecured by battlements or party walls; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe; alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened; and whether to be played in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked; Looking glaſſes, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

Feb. 14.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE, AT

W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,

Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,

(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.

Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer;

Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.

In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commarce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.

——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde.

LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE botween *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*

With the means of accelerating it;

And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England*, *France*, and *America*.

In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into Freneh from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.

——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſefuf to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Paris, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united*. The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment*. The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous. the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives: *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI.

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui formeat les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

At a Meeting of the Preſident

and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Reſolved, That ten dollars on each ſhare of Stock be called for; and that the Treaſurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a reſolution of the Preſident and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their reſpective ſhares on or before the 1ſt of April next, to

WM. GOVETT, *Treaſurer.*

February 28. 2awtA

City Commiſſioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order ſouth of High-ſtreet, pleaſe apply to Thomas Dixey at the corner of South and Fifth-ſtreets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Cheſnut-ſtreet; and north of High-ſtreet, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets.

New-York, January 24, 1798.

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publiſhing by Subſcription,

An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,

BY MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume—one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume—the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Bookſellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York. Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.

Feb. 20. eod2m

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,

A TREATISE

ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered: And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half*; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's's book-ſtore, No. 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city; by George Hill, in Baltimore; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.

January 31. 2awtA